

ON TRICHIPODA LATREILLE, POLISTOMYIA  
TOWNSEND AND TRICHOPODOPSIS  
NEW GENUS.

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In 1829 Latreille founded the genus *Trichiopoda*, including therein the two species *Thereva plumipes* Fab. and *T. lanipes* Fab. In 1910 Coquillett designated the first of these as the type of the genus. Since *Musca* (*Dictya*) *pennipes* Fab. was not included by Latreille in his genus *Trichiopoda*, the writer's designation of that species in 1908 as the type of the genus can not hold.

In 1908 the writer founded the genus *Polistomyia* for *Trichopoda trifasciata* Lw. It is now quite certain that the last-named species is congeneric with *Trichiopoda plumipes* Fab. In consequence of this fact the genus *Polistomyia* becomes a synonym of *Trichiopoda*. The yellowish or rust-colored humeri, scutellum and femora of *plumipes* indicate the *Polistomyia* group quite unmistakably. Not only the scutellum and femora ferruginous, but the inner border of wing broadly hyaline and the cylindrical abdomen of the description all indicate *Polistomyia*, the only character not typical so far as the description goes being the apparent absence of yellowish on wing, but this may easily be exceptional and is therefore immaterial. The cylindrical and black abdomen with broad hyaline inner margin of wing might indicate *Eutrichopoda*, but the yellow scutellum and femora preclude this reference. Moreover the description implies a broader hyaline inner border to the wing than that of *Eutrichopoda*, the hyaline being evidently as broad as the black if not somewhat broader. All this points to the correctness of Coquillett's determination of the form as allied with *trifasciata*, in which opinion the writer concurred in 1908 (Tax. Musc. Flies, p. 134).

Coquillett's designation of this species as the type of *Trichiopoda* wholly changes the sense of the latter name and drops the name *Polistomyia* and its derivatives. Furthermore this designation leaves the group of which *pennipes* is typical without a nearer generic reference than *Galactomyia*, whose type is *Trichopoda radiata* Lw. The

*pennipes* group is well separated from the *radiata* group not only in facies but on leg, wing and abdomen characters, notwithstanding that these largely become in the latter group tertiary sexual characters consisting in form and color of abdomen and coloration of wings, with ciliation of hind legs, etc. The description of the new genus and statements of synonymy are as follows:

**Trichopodopsis new genus.**

Synonym, *Trichopoda* s. str. Townsend, 1908 (nec Latreille).

Differs from *Galactomyia*, *Eutrichopoda* and *Trichiopoda* as follows: Abdomen nearly same form in both sexes, more or less flattened, not cylindric in female; concolorous in both sexes, light yellowish, reddish or ferruginous, and without any black in female. Scutellum always black. Wings with inner margin abruptly very narrowly hyaline, the hyaline border not over about one fifth of wing width, in female the wings otherwise wholly black, in male black usually with yellow splotch but no milky radiations; apical cell usually very short petiolate. Femora never wholly yellow or ferruginous, the hind femora not at all ciliate in either sex, the hind tibiæ ciliate only on about the lower or distal half. Parasitic in Heteroptera (*Anasa*, *Leptoglossus*) so far as known. Deposits flat-oval macrotype eggs on host.

**Trichiopoda Latreille.**

Type, *Musca (Dictya) pennipes* J. C. Fab.

Synonyms, *Trichopoda* auct. pt. *Polistomyia* Townsend.

Parasitic in Acridiidae (*Dissosteira*) so far as known. Deposits flat-oval macrotype eggs on host. Described in Tax. Musc. Flies (1908), pp. 132-133.